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(54) **4-AMINOPYRIDINEBENZAMIDE DERIVATIVE**

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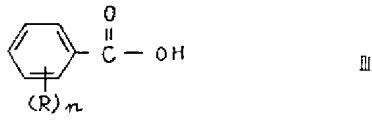
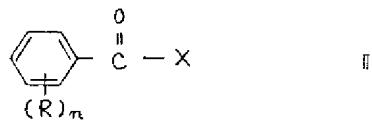
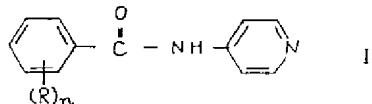
(57) Abstract:

NEW MATERIAL: The compound of formula I [R is H, halogen, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di(lower alkyl)amino; n is 1W3; the position of R is 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6' or an arbitrary combination thereof].

EXAMPLE: N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine.

USE: It has activity to promote myocardial contraction and is useful as a remedy for congestive cardiac insufficiency and a cardiotonic agent.

PREPARATION: The compound of formula I can be produced by reacting an acid halide of formula II (X is Cl or Br) with 4-aminopyridine in a solvent such as chloroform in the presence of a base (e.g. triethylamine) at about room temperature.



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⑯ 発明の名称 4-アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体

⑯ 特願 昭60-299409

⑯ 出願 昭60(1985)12月28日

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明細書

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(発明の背景)

本発明は、4-アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体に関するものである。この化合物は、強心活性を有する。

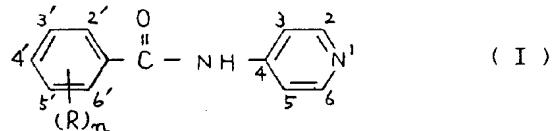
(発明の概要)

本発明は新規化合物に関するものであり、この新規化合物は下記の式(I)を有する4-アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体またはその医薬的に許容可能な塩である。

(発明の具体的説明)

化合物およびその製造

本発明による新規な4-アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体は式(I)で示される。



(式中、Rは水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級アルコキシ、低級アルキル、ニトロ、シアノまたはジ低級アルキルアミノであり、nは1、2または3である。但し、nが2または3のときには、各Rは同一でも異なってもよい。Rの位置は、2'、3'、4'、5'または6'のいずれか一つまたはそれらのうちの複数個の組合せである)

3である。但し、nが2または3のときには、各Rは同一でも異なってもよい。Rの位置は、2'、3'、4'、5'または6'のいずれか一つまたはそれらのうちの複数個の組合せである)

ここで使用されているハロゲン原子は、塩素、臭素またはフッ素が代表的であり、「低級」は炭素数1～4程度を示す。従って、低級アルコキシの具体例はメトキシであり、低級アルキルの具体例はメチルまたはt-ブチルであり、低級ジアルキルアミノの具体例はジメチルアミノである。

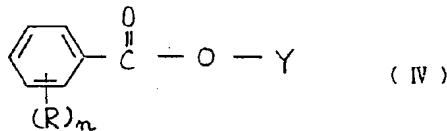
式(I)の化合物の医薬的に許容可能な塩も、本発明の範囲内である。このような塩の例には、例えば、塩酸塩、硫酸塩等の無機酸塩、並びにクエン酸塩、マレイン酸塩、フマル酸塩、安息香酸塩、コハク酸塩、酢酸塩、酒石酸塩等の有機酸塩が含まれる。

式(I)の化合物は、公知の方法の適用により便利に製造される。例えば、下記の方法がある。

(1) 式(II)を有する酸ハライドを適当な塩基の共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反応させる

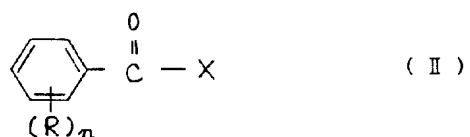
応させる方法。

(4) 同じく式(III)を有するカルボン酸から適当な方法で調製できる式(IV)を有する混合酸無水物を、4-アミノピリジンと反応させる方法。



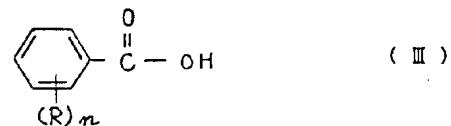
式中、Rおよびnの説明は式(I)におけると同じであり、Yはアルキルカルボニル、エトキシカルボニル(ジャーナル・オブ・メディシナル・ケミストリー(J. Med. Chem.)、11, 534 (1968))、4-トルエンスルホニル(ジャーナル・オブ・ジ・アメリカン・ケミカル・ソサエティー(J. Am. Chem. Soc.)、77, 6214 (1955))、1,2-フェニレンジオキシポリル(ジャーナル・オブ・オーガニック・ケミストリー(J. Org. Chem.)、43, 4393 (1978))またはトリフルオロアセチルトリフェニルホスホニル(テトラヘドロン・レターズ(Tet. Lett.)、277 (1975))である。

方法。



式中のR及びnの説明は、式(I)におけると同じであり、Xは、塩素または臭素である。

(2) 式(III)を有するカルボン酸を、例えばヨウ化2-クロロ-1-メチルピリジニウムのような適当なオニウム塩、および例えばトリエチルアミンのような適当な塩基の共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反応させる方法(ケミストリー・レターズ(Chem. Lett.)、1163 (1975))。



式中のR及びnの説明は、式(I)におけると同じである。

(3) 同じく式(III)を有するカルボン酸を、例えばジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミドのような適当な縮合剤の共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反

(5) 同じく式(III)を有するカルボン酸を、例えばトリプチルホスフィン等の適当なトリアルキルホスフィン並びに2-ニトロベンゼンスルフェニルシアニドの共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反応させる方法(ジャーナル・オブ・オーガニック・ケミストリー(J. Org. Chem.)、44, 2945 (1979))。

本発明により提供される前記式(I)の化合物の代表例を示せば、次の通りである。

N-ベンゾイル-4-アミノピリジン、N-(2'-クロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(3'-クロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(4'-クロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(2'-(プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(3'-(プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(4'-(プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(2'-(フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(3'-(フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(4'-(フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン、N-(4'-(フルオロベ

ンソイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (3' - メトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - メトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (2' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (3' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - ニトロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - シアノベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - t - プチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4' - (N', N' - ジメチルアミノ) ベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (2', 4', 5' - トリメトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (3', 4' - ジメトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (2', 6' - ジクロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (2', 6' - ジメトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジンなど。

本発明化合物の有用性

本発明の式(I)の4 - アミノピリジンベンズ

アミド誘導体およびその塩は、心筋収縮増加作用を有しており、うつ血性心不全治療薬および強心剤として有用である。

本発明の式(I)の4 - アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体およびその塩を薬剤として用いる場合は、この種薬剤に通常用いられる無毒性の賦形剤、希釈剤ないし担体を使用して、カプセル剤、錠剤、注射剤などの形態に製剤することができる。

本発明の化合物の投与量は、対象とする人間その他の哺乳動物の種類、投与経路、症状の程度、医者の診断等により広範に変えることができるが、経口投与の場合は一般に1日当たり0.1~1.0mg/kg、好適には0.3~3mg/kg、とすることができる。

実験例

化合物の合成

実施例中、温度はいずれも摂氏度であり、融点の補正はしていない。NMRの測定はテトラメチルシランを内部標準として行ない、ppmにて表示した。

実施例1

4 - アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)をクロロホルム(50ml)およびアセトニトリル(50ml)から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化ベンゾイル(1.40g)を滴下し、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10ml)を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥した。減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶して、N - ベンゾイル - 4 - アミノピリジン(1.82g)を得た。

mp: 202~203°(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm $^{-1}$): 1680, 1590.
 1H -NMR (CDCl $_3$, 100MHz) δ : 7.48~7.66 (m, 5H), 7.81~7.94 (m, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.48~8.61 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₁₀N₂Oとして)
C: 72.71, H: 5.09, N: 14.13,
実測値 C: 72.56, H: 5.02, N: 13.92。

実施例2

4 - アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)をクロロホルム(50ml)およびアセトニトリル(50ml)から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化2 - クロロベンゾイル(1.75g)を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10ml)を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶して、N - (2' - クロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン(2.12g)を得た。

mp: 168~169°(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm $^{-1}$): 1690, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.25~7.72 (m, 6H), 8.34~8.46 (m, 2H), 9.18 (s, 1H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂ClOとして) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04, 実測値 C: 61.82, H: 3.83, N: 11.88。

実施例3

3-クロロ安息香酸 (1.56g)、トリフェニルホスフィン (3.93g)、および四臭化炭素 (5.32g) を塩化メチレン (30mL) に溶かし、室温で30分間搅拌した。これをクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) に溶解した4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) に滴下した。室温で30分間搅拌後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機溶媒層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ワコーゲルC-200, 60g) にて精製した。メタノール (2部) およびクロロホルム (98部) から成る混合溶媒により溶出して、N-(3'-クロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.21g) を得た。

mp: 182~183°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.36~7.90 (m, 6H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.49~8.61 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂ClOとして) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04, 実測値 C: 61.79, H: 3.82, N: 11.94。

実施例4

4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化4-クロロベ

ンゾイル (1.75g) を滴下し、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝にて乾燥後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4'-クロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.20g)を得た。

mp: 207~208°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.48 (d, J=8.6Hz, 2H), 7.54~7.66 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J=8.6Hz, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 8.50~8.60 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂ClOとして) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04, 実測値 C: 61.98, H: 3.92, N: 12.13。

実施例5

4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化2-プロモベンゾイル (2.19g) を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出し、有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(2'-プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.56g)を得た。

mp: 186~187°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.23~7.70 (m, 6H), 8.40~8.52 (m, 2H), 8.68 (s, 1H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂BrOとして) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N:

10. 11、実測値 C: 52. 30, H:

3. 42, N: 10. 13。

実施例 6

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリエチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム (50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化3-プロモベンゾイル (2. 19 g) を加えた。室温にて30分間搅拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10 mL) を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。抽出液を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(3'-プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2. 50 g) を得た。

mp: 189~190°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KB_r (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600.
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7. 36 (t, J = 7. 6Hz, 1H), 7. 55~7. 88 (m, 4H), 7. 97~

ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν KB_r (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7. 55~7. 84 (m, 6H), 8. 03 (s, 1H), 8. 50~8. 61 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂BrOとして) C: 52. 01, H: 3. 27, N: 10. 11、実測値 C: 51. 85, H: 3. 22, N: 10. 01。

実施例 8

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリエチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム (50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化2-フルオロベンゾイル (1. 58 g) を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10 mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝にて乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(2'-フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2. 02 g) を得た。

mp: 182~183°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂BrOとして) C: 52. 01, H: 3. 27, N: 10. 11、実測値 C: 52. 20, H: 3. 31, N: 10. 25。

実施例 7

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリエチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム (50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4-プロモベンゾイル (2. 19 g) を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10 mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4'-プロモベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2. 57 g) を得た。

mp: 216~217°C (クロロホルム-n-

ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν KB_r (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7. 09~7. 66 (m, 5H), 8. 01~

8. 23 (m, 1H), 8. 47~8. 58 (m, 2H), 8. 71 (s, 1H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂OFとして) C: 66. 66, H: 4. 20, N: 12. 96、実測値 C: 66. 48, H: 4. 12, N: 12. 78。

実施例 9

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリエチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム (50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化3-フルオロベンゾイル (1. 58 g) を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10 mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和

食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝にて乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。得られた残留物をクロロホルム-*n*-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(3'-フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン(1.96g)を得た。

mp: 184~185°C (クロロホルム-*n*-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1590。
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.20~7.78 (m, 6H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.51~8.62 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂OFとして)
C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96、
実測値 C: 66.56, H: 4.12, N: 12.75。

実施例 1.0

4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)をクロロホルム(50mL)およびアセトニトリル(50mL)から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4-フルオロ

12.78。

実施例 1.1

3-メトキシ安息香酸(1.52g)、トリフェニルホスフィン(3.93g)、および四臭化炭素(5.32g)を塩化メチレン(30mL)に溶解し、室温で30分間搅拌した。これをクロロホルム(50mL)およびアセトニトリル(50mL)に溶かした4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)に滴下した。室温にて30分間搅拌後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10mL)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィ(ワコーゲルC-200、60g)に付した。メタノール(2部)およびクロロホルム(98部)から成る混合溶媒により溶出して、N-(3'-メトキシベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン(2.02g)を得た。

mp: 104~105°C (クロロホルム-*n*-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

ベンゾイル(1.58g)を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10mL)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-*n*-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4'-フルオロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン(1.98g)を得た。

mp: 185~186°C (クロロホルム-*n*-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1685, 1605, 1595。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 7.09~7.26 (m, 2H), 7.56~7.67 (m, 2H), 7.83~7.98 (m, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.48~8.60 (m, 2H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₂OFとして)
C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96、
実測値 C: 66.52, H: 4.11, N:

IR ν _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ: 3.82 (s, 3H), 7.02~7.49 (m, 4H), 7.57~7.69 (m, 2H), 8.43~8.55 (m, 2H), 8.73 (s, 1H)。

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₂として)
C: 68.41, H: 5.30, N: 12.27、実測値 C: 68.58, H: 5.35, N: 12.35。

実施例 1.2

4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)をクロロホルム(50mL)およびアセトニトリル(50mL)から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4-メトキシベンゾイル(1.70g)を加え、室温にて30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10mL)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に

溶媒を留去した。得られた残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンから再結晶して、N - (4' - メトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン (2.15g) を得た。

mp : 139~140°C (クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm $^{-1}$) : 1665, 1605, 1595.

1H -NMR (CDCl $_3$, 100MHz) δ : 3.86 (s, 3H), 6.93 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 7.55~7.67 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 8.43~8.54 (m, 3H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₂として) C : 68.41, H : 5.30, N : 12.27, 実測値 C : 68.32, H : 5.32, N : 12.10。

実施例 13

4 - アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム

13.27。

実施例 14

4 - アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化3 - メチルベンゾイル (1.54g) を加えた。30分間室温で搅拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムを用いて抽出した。クロロホルム層を饱和食塩水で洗净し、芒硝で乾燥した。減圧下に溶媒を留去して得られた残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶して、N - (3' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン (1.96g) を得た。

mp : 103~104°C (クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm $^{-1}$) : 1680, 1595.

1H -NMR (CDCl $_3$, 100MHz) δ : 2.37 (s, 3H), 7.25~7.40 (m, 2H), 7.57~7.74 (m, 2H),

(50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化2 - メチルベンゾイル (1.54g) を加え、室温で30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を饱和食塩水にて洗净し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶して、N - (2' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン (2.02g) を得た。

mp : 125~126°C (クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm $^{-1}$) : 1695, 1605, 1595.

1H -NMR (CDCl $_3$, 100MHz) δ : 2.47 (s, 3H), 7.11~7.64 (m, 6H), 8.32~8.44 (m, 2H), 8.61 (s, 1H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして) C : 73.56, H : 5.70, N : 13.20, 実測値 C : 73.38, H : 5.61, N :

8.40~8.53 (m, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして) C : 73.56, H : 5.70, N : 13.20, 実測値 C : 73.38, H : 5.62, N : 13.30。

実施例 15

4 - アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) に溶解し、これに塩化4 - メチルベンゾイル (1.54g) を加え、室温で30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム層を饱和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶して、N - (4' - メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン (2.03g) を得た。

mp : 180~181°C (クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) : 1670, 1590。
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ :
 2.43 (s, 3H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.4Hz, 2H),
 7.56~7.66 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4Hz, 2H),
 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46~8.57 (m, 2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして)
 C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20,
 実測値 C: 73.70, H: 5.82, N:
 13.27。

実施例 16

4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) に溶解し、これに塩化4-シアノベンゾイル (1.65g) を加えた。反応液を室温で30分間攪拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム

層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、得られた残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4'-シアノベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.07g) を得た。

mp : 198~199°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) : 2240, 1695, 1590。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ :
 7.54~7.65 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.6Hz, 2H), 8.11 (s, 1H),
 8.52~8.62 (m, 2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₃H₉N₃Oとして)
 C: 69.94, H: 4.06, N: 18.83,
 実測値 C: 69.78, H: 3.91, N:
 18.80。

実施例 17

4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリ

エチルアミン (2.02g) をクロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4-t-ブチルベンゾイル (1.96g) を加え、室温で30分間攪拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4'-t-ブチルベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.41g) を得た。

mp : 154~155°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) : 1695, 1600。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ :
 1.35 (s, 9H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.6Hz, 2H), 7.55~7.66 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6Hz, 2H),
 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46~8.57 (m, 2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₆H₁₈N₂Oとして)

C: 75.56, H: 7.13, N: 11.02,
 実測値 C: 75.65, H: 7.32, N:
 11.21。

実施例 18

4-(N,N-ジメチルアミノ)安息香酸 (1.65g)、ヨウ化2-クロロ-1-メチルピリジニウム (3.82g)、トリエチルアミン (2.02g) および4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) を塩化メチレン (50mL) に加え、還流温度で8時間攪拌した。これに10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝にて乾燥した。減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ワコーゲルC-200, 60g) にて精製した。メタノール (2部) およびクロロホルム (98部) から成る混合溶媒にて溶出して、N-(4'-(N',N'-ジメチルアミノ)ベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.12g) を得た。

mp : 219~220°C (クロロホルム-n-

ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm⁻¹) : 1660, 1605, 1590。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ : 3.06 (s, 6H), 6.68 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 7.54~7.65 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 8.44~8.55 (m, 2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₄H₁₅N₃Oとして) C : 69.69, H : 6.27, N : 17.42, 実測値 C : 69.56, H : 6.15, N : 17.20。

実施例 19

2,4,5-トリメトキシ安息香酸 (2.12g)、トリフェニルホスフィン (3.93g) および四臭化炭素 (5.32g) を塩化メチレン (30mL) に溶かし、室温で30分間攪拌した。これを、クロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) に溶解した4-アミノピリジン

9.98 (s, 1H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₄として) C : 62.49, H : 5.59, N : 9.72、実測値 C : 62.59, H : 5.70, N : 9.79。

実施例 20

3,4-ジメトキシ安息香酸 (1.82g)、トリフェニルホスフィン (3.93g) および四臭化炭素 (5.32g) を塩化メチレン (30mL) に溶かし、室温で30分間攪拌した。これを、クロロホルム (50mL) およびアセトニトリル (50mL) に溶解した4-アミノピリジン (0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) に滴下した。室温で30分間攪拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ワコーゲルC-200, 60g) で精製し、メタノール (2部) およびクロロホルム (98部) により溶出して、N-(2',4',5'-トリメトキシベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.65g) を得た。

(0.94g) およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g) に滴下した後、室温で30分間攪拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ワコーゲルC-200, 80g) で精製し、メタノール (2部) およびクロロホルム (98部) により溶出して、N-(2',4',5'-トリメトキシベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.65g) を得た。

mp : 167~168°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm⁻¹) : 1675, 1610, 1590。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ : 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.53~7.64 (m, 2H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 8.44~8.57 (m, 2H),

から成る混合溶媒で溶出して、N-(3',4'-ジメトキシベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2.40g) を得た。

mp : 149~150°C (クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR ν KBr (cm⁻¹) : 1650, 1580。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) δ : 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.5Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, J = 2Hz および 8.5Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 2Hz, 1H), 7.57~7.68 (m, 2H), 8.45~8.56 (m, 3H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₃として) C : 65.10, H : 5.46, N : 10.85、実測値 C : 65.30, H : 5.55, N : 10.91。

実施例 21

2,6-ジメトキシ安息香酸 (1.82g)、

トリフェニルホスフィン (3. 93 g) および四
臭化炭素 (5. 32 g) を塩化メチレン (30 mL)
に溶かし、室温で30分間搅拌した。これを、クロロホルム (50 mL) およびアセトニトリル
(50 mL) に溶解した4-アミノピリジン
(0. 94 g) およびトリエチルアミン
(2. 02 g) に滴下した。室温で30分間搅拌
した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10 mL) を加え、
クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水で
洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、
残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー^{（ワコーゲルC-200、70 g）}で精製し、メタノール (2部) およびクロロホルム (98部)
から成る混合溶媒で溶出して、N-(2', 6'
-ジメトキシベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン
(2. 40 g) を得た。

mp : 218~219°C (クロロホルム-n-
ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹) : 1690, 1600.

を留去した。得られた残留物をクロロホルム-メタノール-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(2', 6'-ジクロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2. 53 g) を得た。

mp : > 250°C (クロロホルム-メタノール-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹) : 1700, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ :
7. 32~7. 41 (m, 3H), 7. 65~
7. 76 (m, 2H), 8. 39~8. 50 (m,
2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₂H₈N₂OCl₂として) C : 53. 95, H : 3. 02, N :
10. 49, 実測値 C : 53. 75, H :
2. 95, N : 10. 45。

実施例23

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリ
エチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム
(50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から
成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4-ニトロベ

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ :
3. 82 (s, 6H), 6. 58 (d, J =
8. 3 Hz, 2H), 7. 32 (t, J = 8. 3
Hz, 1H), 7. 50~7. 60 (m, 2H),
8. 05 (s, 1H), 8. 39~8. 49
(m, 2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₃として) C : 65. 10, H : 5. 46, N :
10. 85, 実測値 C : 65. 32, H :
5. 65, N : 10. 93。

実施例22

4-アミノピリジン (0. 94 g) およびトリ
エチルアミン (2. 02 g) をクロロホルム
(50 mL) およびアセトニトリル (50 mL) から
成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化2, 6-ジク
ロロベンゾイル (2. 09 g) を加え、室温で
30分間搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10
mL) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出する。抽出液を
飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒

を留去した。得られた残留物をクロロホルム-メタノール-n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(2', 6'-ジクロロベンゾイル)-4-アミノピリジン (2. 53 g) を得た。

mp : > 250°C (クロロホルム-メタノール-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹) : 1685, 1605,
1520, 1340.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ :
7. 73~7. 84 (m, 2H), 8. 13 (d,
J = 8. 6 Hz, 2H), 8. 34 (d, J =
8. 6 Hz, 2H), 8. 40~8. 51 (m,
2H)。

元素分析：計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₃O₃として) C : 59. 26, H : 3. 73, N :
10. 49, 実測値 C : 59. 32, H : 3. 75, N :
10. 51。

17. 28. 実測値 C : 59. 10. H :

または 50% 増加させるモル濃度をそれぞれ示す。

3. 65. N : 17. 05.

薬理試験試験法

摘出したモルモットの心房を用いる方法によつて、本発明の薬物の生理活性を試験した。

両方の性の体重 300~400g のモルモットの頭部を殴打して気絶させ、放血致死させた後、心臓を摘出し、心房を切り取った。左右心耳の先端を糸でしばり、クレブス・ヘンスリート (Krebs-Henseleit) 液 (液温 32°C) を満したオルガンバス中に懸垂し、95% O₂ - 5% CO₂ を通気した。心房の収縮力は、アイソメトリックランスタデューサーを用い、等尺性に測定した。心房の運動が安定した後、式 (I) の本発明化合物をオルガンバス中に添加した。式 (I) の本発明化合物は、濃度依存的に収縮力を増加させた。収縮力を 20% または 50% 増加させる薬物濃度を下表に示す。

EC₂₀ および EC₅₀ は、心収縮力を 20%

R	EC ₂₀	EC ₅₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)
H	2.4	*
2' - Cl	0.52	*
3' - Cl	1.2	4.9
4' - Cl	0.83	4.8
2' - Br	2.2	*
3' - Br	1.5	4.5
2' - F	3.0	*
3' - F	0.49	4
4' - F	1.3	12
3' - OCH ₃	0.4	2.6
4' - OCH ₃	0.16	8.1
3' - CH ₃	0.62	2.5
4' - CH ₃	0.45	7.4
4' - CN	1.8	9
4' - tertBu	0.45	1.5
4' - N(CH ₃) ₂	2.8	*
2' , 4' , 5' - triOCH ₃	0.96	4.2
3' , 4' - diOCH ₃	0.63	*

注1 収縮力増加が 50% に到達しなかった。

TRANSLATION
from**RISING SUN COMMUNICATIONS LTD.**

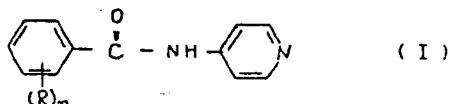
(Incorporating Rotha Fullford Leopold of Canberra, Australia)

40 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1R 0NE UK. <http://www.risingsun.co.uk>**JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION (A)****No. J62-158252****4-AMINOPYRIDINE BENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES****Specification****1. Title of invention**

4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives.

2. Sole patent claim

4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives containing formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



(in the formula, R denotes hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di-lower alkylamino, n denotes 1, 2 or 3. Wherein, when n is 2 or 3, each R may be the same or different. The position of R is any one of 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6', or combinations of plurality of these).

3. Detailed Description of the Invention.**Background of the invention**

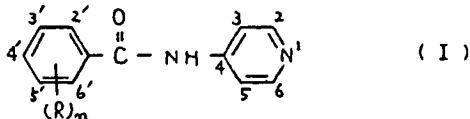
This invention relates to 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives. The said compound has a cardiotonic action.

Outline of the invention

This invention relates to a novel compound, and the said novel compound is a 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivative containing the following formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Detailed Description of the InventionA compound and a production thereof

The novel 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives in accordance with this invention is represented by formula (I).



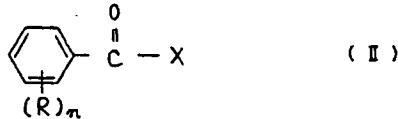
(in the formula, R denotes hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di-lower alkylamino, n denotes 1, 2 or 3. Wherein, when n is 2 or 3, each R may be the same or different. The position of R is any one of 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6', or combinations of plurality of these).

The halogen atom used here is typically chlorine, bromine or fluorine, and the "lower" denotes the carbon number of around 1-4. Accordingly, the actual example of lower alkoxy is methoxy, the actual example of lower alkyl is methyl or t-butyl, and the actual example of lower di-alkylamino is dimethylamino.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compound of formula (I) are included in the range of this invention. Examples of such salts include for example inorganic acid salt such as hydrochloride, sulphate or the like, and organic acid salt such as citrate, maleate, fumarate, benzoate, succinate, acetate, tartrate or the like.

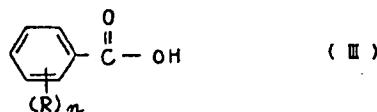
The compound of formula (I) can be conveniently produced by applying well known methods. For example, there are following methods.

(1) A method wherein an acid halide having formula (II) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of base.



The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I), X denotes chlorine or bromine.

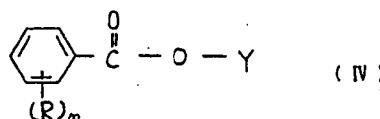
(2) A method wherein a carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable onium salt for example 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide and a suitable base for example triethylamine (Chem. Lett., 1163 (1975)).



The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I).

(3) A method wherein the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable condensing agent for example dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.

(4) A method wherein a mixed acid anhydride having formula (IV) that can be prepared by a suitable method from the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine.



The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I), Y denotes alkylcarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl (J. Med. Chem., 11, 534, (1968)), 4-toluenesulphonyl (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 6214, (1955)), 1,2-phenylene dioxyboryl (J. Organic. Chem., 43, 4393 (1978)) or trifluoroacetyl triphenylphosphonyl (Tet. Lett., 277 (1975)).

(5) A method wherein the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable trialkyl phoephine for example tributyl phosphine or the like and 2-nitrobenzene sulenyl cyanide (J. Organic. Chem., 44, 2945, (1979)).

Representative examples of the compounds of the aforesaid formula (I) put forward by this invention are as follows.

N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-nitrobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-cyanobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-t-butylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-[4'-(N',N'-dimethylamino) benzoyl]-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',4',5'-trimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',6'-dichlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',6'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, or the like.

Usefulness of the compounds of this invention

The 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives of formula (I) and salts thereof in accordance with this invention have myocardial contraction increasing action, and are useful as congestive cardiac insufficiency therapeutic agent and as cardiac stimulant.

When the 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives of formula (I) and salts thereof in accordance with this invention are used as drugs, the agent can be formulated into forms such as capsule, tablet, injection or the like using non-toxic excipient, diluent or carrier usually used in this type of drugs.

The dosage of the compound of this invention can be widely altered according to the target human or species of other mammals, administration route, severity of the symptoms, diagnosis by the physician or the like, however, in the case of oral administration, generall the dose of 0.1-10 mg/kg per day, more preferably, 0.3-3 mg/kg.

ExamplesSynthesis of the compounds

In the Examples, the temperature is in centigrade in each case, and the melting point is not corrected. The NMR measurement was carried out using tetramethylsilane as internal standard, and is shown in ppm.

Example 1

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was drowpwise added benzoyl chloride (1.40 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine (1.82 g) was obtained.

mp: 202-203° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.48-7.66 (m, 5H), 7.81-7.94 (m, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.61 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O)	C: 72.71, H: 5.09, N: 14.13
	Measured value	C: 72.56, H: 5.02, N: 13.92

Example 2

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride (1.75 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.12 g) was obtained.

mp: 168-169° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr} _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.25-7.72 (m, 6H), 8.34-8.46 (m, 2H), 9.18 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂ClO) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04

Measured value C: 61.82, H: 3.83, N: 11.88

Example 3

3-chlorobenzoic acid (1.56 g), triphenyl phosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This was doprwise added to 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) dissolved chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, thereafter, 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic solvent layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, was dried with Glauber's salt, and the solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified with silica gel column chromatography (Wakogel C-200, 60 g). Elution was carried out with a mixed solvent made of methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.21 g) was obtained.

mp: 182-183° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr} _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.36-7.90 (m, 6H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.49-8.61 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂ClO) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04

Measured value C: 61.79, H: 3.82, N: 11.94

Example 4

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was dropwise added 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride (1.75 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.20 g) was obtained.

mp: 207-208° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 8.50-8.60 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂ClO) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04
 Measured value C: 61.98, H: 3.92, N: 12.13

Example 5

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.56 g) was obtained.

mp: 186-187° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.23-7.70 (m, 6H), 8.40-8.52 (m, 2H), 8.68 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂BrO) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11
 Measured value C: 52.30, H: 3.42, N: 10.13

Example 6

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium

carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(3'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.50 g) was obtained.

mp: 189-190° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.36 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.88 (m, 4H), 7.97-8.05 (m, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.60 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂BrO) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11
 Measured value C: 52.20, H: 3.31, N: 10.25

Example 7

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.57 g) was obtained.

mp: 216-217° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr} _{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.55-7.84 (m, 6H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 8.50-8.61 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂BrO) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11
 Measured value C: 51.85, H: 3.22, N: 10.01

Example 8

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 182-183° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.09-7.66 (m, 5H), 8.47-8.58 (m, 2H), 8.71 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂OF) C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96

Measured value C: 66.48, H: 4.12, N: 12.78

Example 9

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(3'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.96 g) was obtained.

mp: 184-185° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.20-7.78 (m, 6H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.51-8.62 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₂OF) C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96

Measured value C: 66.56, H: 4.12, N: 12.75

Example 10

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.98 g) was obtained.

mp: 185-186° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1685, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.09-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.98 (m, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.60 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₂ H ₉ N ₂ OF)	C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96
	Measured value	C: 66.52, H: 4.11, N: 12.78

Example 11

3-methoxybenzoic acid (1.52 g), triphenyl phosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This was doprwise added to 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) dissolved chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, thereafter, 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, was dried with Glauber's salt, and the solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (Wakogel C-200, 60 g). Elution was carried out with a mixed solvent made of methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 104-105° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.82 (s, 3H), 7.02-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.69 (m, 2H), 8.43-8.55 (m, 2H), 8.73 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂)	C: 68.41, H: 5.30, N: 12.27
	Measured value	C: 68.58, H: 5.35, N: 12.35

Example 12

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride (1.70 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.15 g) was obtained.

mp: 139-140° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1665, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.86 (s, 3H), 6.93 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 8.43-8.54 (m, 3H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂)	C: 68.41, H: 5.30, N: 12.27
	Measured value	C: 68.32, H: 5.32, N: 12.10

Example 13

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 125-126° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1695, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 2.47 (s, 3H), 7.11-7.64 (m, 6H), 8.32-8.44 (m, 2H), 8.61 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O)	C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20
	Measured value	C: 73.38, H: 5.61, N: 13.27

Example 14

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(3'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.96 g) was obtained.

mp: 103-104° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 2.37 (s, 3H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.74 (m, 2H), 8.40-8.53 (m, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O)	C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20
	Measured value	C: 73.38, H: 5.62, N: 13.30

Example 15

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.03 g) was obtained.

mp: 180-181° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu^{\text{KBr}}_{\text{max}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1670, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 2.43 (s, 3H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46-8.57 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₃H₁₂N₂O) C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20
 Measured value C: 73.70, H: 5.82, N: 13.27

Example 16

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-cyanobenzoyl chloride (1.65 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-cyanobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.07 g) was obtained.

mp: 198-199° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu^{\text{KBr}}_{\text{max}}$ (cm⁻¹): 2240, 1695.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.54-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 8.52-8.62 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₃H₉N₃O) C: 69.94, H: 4.06, N: 18.83
 Measured value C: 69.78, H: 3.91, N: 18.80

Example 17

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-t-butylbenzoyl chloride (1.96 g),

and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-t-butylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.41 g) was obtained.

mp: 154-155° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1695, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 1.35 (s, 9H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46-8.57 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O)	C: 75.56, H: 7.13, N: 11.02
	Measured value	C: 75.65, H: 7.32, N: 11.21

Example 18

4-(N,N-dimethylamino) benzoic acid (1.65 g), 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (3.82 g), triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) were added to methylene chloride (50 ml) and the mixture was stirred at the reflux temperature for 8 hours. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 60 g). The purified residue was eluted with a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-[4'-(N',N'-dimethylamino) benzoyl]-4-aminopyridine (2.12 g) was obtained.

mp: 219-220°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR ν ^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1660, 1605, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.06 (s, 6H), 6.68 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 8.44-8.55 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:	Calculated (as C ₁₄ H ₁₅ N ₃ O)	C: 69.69, H: 6.27, N: 17.42
	Measured value	C: 69.56, H: 6.15, N: 17.20.

Example 19

2,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate (2.12 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g)

dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereafter stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 80 g) and was eluted from methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(2',4',5'-trimethoxy benzoyl)-4-amino pyridine (2.65 g) was obtained.

mp: 167-168°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1675, 1610, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.53-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.76 (S, 1H), 8.44-8.57 (m, 2H), 9.98 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₄) C: 62.49, H: 5.59, N: 9.72
 Measured value C: 62.59, H: 5.70, N: 9.79.

Example 20

3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (1.82 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrachloride (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). Stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes, and thereafter 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 60 g) and was eluted from a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.40 g) was obtained.

mp: 149-150°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1650, 1580.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, J = 2 Hz and 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.68 (m, 2H), 8.45-8.56 (m, 3H).

Example 21

2,6-dimethoxybenzoic acid (1.82 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). Stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes, and thereafter 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 70 g) and was eluted from a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(2',6'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.40 g) was obtained.

Mp: 218-219°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.82 (s, 6H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.60 (m, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.39-8.49 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₃) C: 65.10, H: 5.46, N: 10.85
 Measured value C: 65.32, H: 5.65, N: 10.93.

Example 22

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereto was added 2,6-dichlorobenzoyl chloride (2.09 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, The obtained residue was recrystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane, and N-(2'6'-dichlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.53 g) was obtained.

mp: >250°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane).

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm⁻¹): 1700, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.32-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.65-7.76 (m, 2H), 8.39-8.50 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₈N₂OCl₂) C: 53.95, H: 3.02, N: 10.49
 Measured value C: 53.75, H: 2.95, N: 10.45

Example 23

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereto was added 4-nitrobenzoyl chloride (1.85 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (90 pts.) and methanol (10 pts.). The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, The obtained residue was recrystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane, and N-(4-nitrobenzoyl)-4-amino pyridine (1.56 g) was obtained.

mp: 245-247°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane).

IR ν (cm⁻¹): 1685, 1605, 1520, 1340.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.73-7.84 (m, 2H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.34 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.40-8.51 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as C₁₂H₉N₃O₃) C: 59.26, H: 3.73, N: 17.28
 Measured value C: 59.10, H: 3.65, N: 17.05.

Pharmacological test

Test method

The physiological activity of the drugs of this invention was investigated by a process using the atria isolated from guinea pigs.

Using both genders of guinea pigs of 300-400 g body weight, the animals were caused to faint by hitting the head part and were bled to death, thereafter, the heart was isolated and atrium was cut out. The tips of left and right atrial auriculae were tied with thread, and were suspended in an organ bath filled with Krebs-Henseleit liquid (liquid temperature of 32°C), and 95% O₂-5% CO₂ was bubbled through. Contractile force of atrium was measured isometrically using isometric transducer. After the movement of atrium had stabilised, the compound of this invention of formula (I) was added to the organ bath. The compound of this invention of formula (I) concentration-dependently increased the contractile force. The drug concentrations at which the contractile force was increased by 20 % or 50 % were shown in the Table below.

EC20 and EC50 respectively denote the molar concentrations at which the atrial contractile force was increased by 20 % and 50%.

R	EC ₂₀	EC ₅₀ (g /ml)
H	2.4	* (note 1)
2'-Cl	0.52	*
3'-Cl	1.2	4.9
4'-Cl	0.83	4.8
2'-Br	2.2	*
3'-Br	1.5	4.5
2'-F	3.0	*
3'-F	0.49	4
4'-F	1.3	12
3'-OCH ₃	0.4	2.6
4'-OCH ₃	0.16	8.1
3'-CH ₃	0.62	2.5
4'-CH ₃	0.45	7.4
4'-CN	1.8	9
4'-tertBu	0.45	1.5
4'-N(CH ₃) ₂	2.8	*
2',4',5'-triOCH ₃	0.96	4.2
3',4'-diOCH ₃	0.63	*

Note 1 contractive force increase did not reach to 50 %.

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